United Nations A/C.2/60/L.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003 and 59/222 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further section II on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

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investment flows, official development assistance and external debt relief and cancellation, and an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system,

Reiterating that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and meeting the objectives of hunger and poverty eradication and that in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and reiterating also, to this effect, the need for the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries,

Stressing that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, including those in the Bretton Woods institutions and other economic and financial institutions and ad hoc groupings, is of vital importance and expressing concern over the lack of progress towards reforming the international financial architecture,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the governance, coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, and the importance of ensuring their transparency, fairness and inclusiveness,

Emphasizing the need for additional stable and predictable financing to help developing countries undertake investment plans to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that every country has the right to development,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Notes with concern* that the growth of the global economy is likely to decelerate in 2006, impacting the ability of developing countries to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, noting that economic growth should be further strengthened and sustained, stresses the importance of cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability and imbalances;

3. *Urges* multilateral financial institutions to place development at the centre of their strategies and policies;

4. *Expresses concern* that developing countries as a whole experienced a net outflow of financial resources towards developed countries in 2004 for the eighth consecutive year and underscores the need for measures, as appropriate, at the international, regional and national levels to address this issue, including increasing the stability of the international financial system and providing more attractive means to access liquidity in periods of turbulence;

[5] A/60/163.

5. *Underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, inter alia, through an even-handed implementation of surveillance, including at the regional level, and a sharpening of surveillance of capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of problems and risks, integrating debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises, and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;

6. *Stresses* the need for multilateral surveillance to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but increasingly on the stability of the system as a whole, with special emphasis on the policy consistency of the economies of developed countries and, in particular, the implications of those policies for developing countries and the international economic environment;

7. *Reiterates* that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

8. *Notes* the impact of financial crises and risks of contagion on developing countries and underlines the need to ensure that the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, have a suitable array of financial facilities and resources including technical assistance with which to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such crises;

9. *Encourages* the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to incorporate increased policy flexibility into structural adjustment programmes so as to accommodate appropriate counter-cyclical policies;

10. *Calls upon* the international financial and banking institutions to consider streamlining and enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms with a view to making them more development-oriented and invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a report on the issue and to present it at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the Conference;

11. *Stresses* that international cooperation initiatives to promote business activities and financial stability and to strengthen the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors should encourage flows of capital to developing countries;

12. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses the importance of advancing current efforts to reform the international financial architecture, taking into account the progress in the context of International Monetary Fund quota review during the Thirteenth General Review, and invites the Fund and the World Bank to present a progress report on the issue of enhanced voice and participation of developing countries in their decision-making

process at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

13. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes and underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion;

14. *Takes note* of the proposal to use special drawing rights allocation for development purposes and invites further consideration in that regard;

15. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing-country members;

16. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the specific local conditions, special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries, and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and hunger and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

17. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.2*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Jamaica: ** **draft resolution**

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003 and 59/222 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further section II on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

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eradication, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance and external debt relief and cancellation, and an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system,

Reiterating that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and meeting the objectives of hunger and poverty eradication and that in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and reiterating also, to this effect, the need for the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries,

Stressing that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, including those in the Bretton Woods institutions and other economic and financial institutions and ad hoc groupings, is of vital importance and expressing concern over the lack of progress towards reforming the international financial architecture,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the governance, coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, and the importance of ensuring their transparency, fairness and inclusiveness,

Emphasizing the need for additional stable and predictable financing to help developing countries undertake investment plans to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that every country has the right to development,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Notes with concern* that the growth of the global economy is likely to decelerate in 2006, impacting the ability of developing countries to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that economic growth should be further strengthened and sustained, and stresses the importance of cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability and imbalances;

3. *Urges* multilateral financial institutions to place development at the centre of their strategies and policies;

4. *Expresses concern* that developing countries as a whole experienced a net outflow of financial resources towards developed countries in 2004 for the eighth consecutive year and underscores the need for measures, as appropriate, at the international, regional and national levels to address this issue, including increasing

[5] A/60/163.

the stability of the international financial system and providing more attractive means to access liquidity in periods of turbulence;

5. *Underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, inter alia, through an even-handed implementation of surveillance, including at the regional level, and a sharpening of surveillance of capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of problems and risks, integrating debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises, and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;

6. *Stresses* the need for multilateral surveillance to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but increasingly on the stability of the system as a whole, with special emphasis on the policy consistency of the economies of developed countries and, in particular, the implications of those policies for developing countries and the international economic environment;

7. *Reiterates* that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

8. *Notes* the impact of financial crises and risks of contagion on developing countries and underlines the need to ensure that the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, have a suitable array of financial facilities and resources including technical assistance with which to respond in a timely and appropriate manner to such crises;

9. *Encourages* the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to incorporate increased policy flexibility into structural adjustment programmes so as to accommodate appropriate counter-cyclical policies;

10. *Calls upon* the international financial and banking institutions to consider streamlining and enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms with a view to making them more development-oriented and invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a report on the issue and to present it at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

11. *Stresses* that international cooperation initiatives to promote business activities and financial stability and to strengthen the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors should encourage flows of capital to developing countries;

12. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses the importance of advancing current efforts to reform the

international financial architecture, taking into account the progress in the context of International Monetary Fund quota review during the Thirteenth General Review, and invites the Fund and the World Bank to present a progress report on the issue of enhanced voice and participation of developing countries in their decision-making process at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

13. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes and underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion;

14. *Takes note* of the proposal to use special drawing rights allocation for development purposes and invites further consideration in that regard;

15. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing-country members;

16. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the specific local conditions, special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries, and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and hunger and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

17. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003 and 59/223 of 22 December 2004 on the external debt crisis and development,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2] which reaffirms the need to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries,

Recalling also section II on development of the United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Concerned that many developing countries continue to struggle for a durable solution to their serious debt problems, where continuing debt and debt-servicing obligations adversely affect their sustainable development,

Noting that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative aims to promote debt sustainability in the poorest countries and that its implementation could be enhanced by streamlining conditionalities, and while acknowledging further

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

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progress in the implementation of the Initiative,[4] noting also that many heavily indebted poor countries continue to face substantial debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Initiative,

Noting with concern that some other highly indebted low- and middle-income developing countries are facing serious difficulties in meeting their external debt-servicing obligations,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that debt relief does not replace other sources of financing, and welcoming in this regard the letter dated 13 September 2005 to the President of the World Bank from the Finance Ministers of the Group of Eight on its debt proposal in which it is acknowledged that the key element of the proposal is that debt relief would be fully financed by donors to ensure that the financing capacity of international financial institutions is not reduced,

Reaffirming that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that could be directed towards activities consistent with hunger and poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Convinced that enhanced market access to developed countries' markets for goods and services in the export interest of developing countries would significantly contribute to debt sustainability in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the international community to adopt an effective, comprehensive, equitable, durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries and, in this regard, welcomes the current discussion on initiatives on debt reduction and cancellation, depending on the level of development and specific circumstances of debtor countries;

3. *Underlines* that the long-term sustainability of debt for developing countries depends on the economic growth and export prospects of debtor countries and hence, on the success in overcoming structural development problems, and stresses that this will further require additional resources to finance development, including through enhanced market access to developed countries' markets for goods and services in the export interest of developing countries and investments in developing countries;

4. *Reiterates* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels and should also take into account the level of debt that allows a country to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and national development plans without an increase in debt ratios and also reiterates that countries should direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt reduction and cancellation, towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[2]

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[4] Eighteen countries have reached the completion point and 10 are between the decision and completion points.

[5] A/60/139.

5. *Underscores* the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, emphasizes that country-specific circumstances, social and development needs and the impact of external shocks caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts, changes in global growth prospects, and adverse terms of trade, especially for commodity-exporting developing countries, should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses and reiterating the invitation to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to take into account country-specific factors in their assessment of debt sustainability, requests both institutions to present a progress report on the issue at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. *Reiterates* the need for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to keep the overall implications of the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries under review, calls for transparency in the computation of the country policy and institutional assessments, and welcomes the intention to disclose the International Development Association country performance ratings that form part of the framework;

7. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Group of Eight at its July 2005 summit held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the G-8 to cancel 100 per cent of debt owed by heavily indebted poor countries and stresses that it should be expeditiously implemented by the concerned multilateral financial institutions and that the funds for this process should be additional to existing aid commitments, and also stresses the need for the Group of Eight initiative to include debt owed to multilateral financial institutions other than the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank and to enlarge the number of beneficiary countries to include all heavily indebted poor countries and non-heavily indebted poor country least developed countries and low- and middle-income developing countries; and, in this regard, stresses the need to further clarify the modalities of implementation of the Group of Eight initiative, notably on the additionality of donor resources available to all multilateral institutions for the purpose of debt relief and on the possible inclusion of additional beneficiary countries before the end of 2005 and requests the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank to present a progress report on the issue at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

8. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of the progress achieved, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability and that, inasmuch as debt relief often results in a swap of fiscal expenditures in domestic currency, the implementation of the Initiative has not contributed to a real alleviation of the budgetary burden;

9. *Stresses* the importance of further flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, in particular for low-income developing countries emerging from conflicts and/or affected by natural

disasters, and the need to keep the computational procedures and assumptions underlying debt sustainability analysis under review;

10. *Also stresses* the need to find a solution for the debt problems of heavily indebted least developed countries, and low- and middle-income developing countries that are not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and, in this regard, invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including the debt for equity in Millennium Development Goal projects, for alleviating the debt burden of non-heavily indebted poor country least developed countries and low- and middle-income developing countries;

11. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium-to-long term, and stresses the need to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from official development assistance resources;

12. *Emphasizes* that the Evian approach of the Paris Club, decided by creditors in October 2003, deals with the debt of non-heavily indebted poor countries low- and middle-income countries, taking into account not only the financing gaps but also the medium-term debt sustainability of these countries, and welcomes the fact that its objective is to tailor debt restructuring to the financial needs of the country concerned and to ensure debt sustainability as well as an exit from Paris Club debt reschedulings;

13. *Calls upon* creditor countries to ensure that a more tailored response to debt restructuring under the Evian approach of the Paris Club reflects the social and development needs of debtor countries, their financial vulnerabilities and the objective of enhancing long-lasting debt sustainability and, in this respect, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations in a timely and efficient manner and also calls for further discussion to improve the understanding of creditors and debtors on economic indicators that distinguish liquidity from solvency problems in debtor countries, in order to prevent liquidity difficulties from evolving into insolvency;

14. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work towards a more comprehensive approach to sovereign debt restructuring, supports the increasing inclusion of collective action clauses in international bond issuing, and strongly encourages borrowers, lenders and multilateral institutions to continue working towards reaching an international understanding on debt restructuring modalities, including voluntary code and international arbitration or mediation mechanisms, which would bring together debtors, and official and private creditors in a collaborative and constructive dialogue with a view to resolving debt problems in an expeditious and timely manner and to equitably protecting the interests of debtors and creditors, bearing in mind the need not to preclude emergency financing in times of crisis;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

16. *Stresses* the need for the international community to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to adequately address their debt concerns including those arising from reconstruction activities;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of, and further calls upon, the international community to support institutional capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the management of financial assets and liabilities and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

18. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions, to hold frequent consultations and strengthen their coordination in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management;

19. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.3*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Jamaica: draft resolution**

External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003 and 59/223 of 22 December 2004 on the external debt crisis and development,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2] which reaffirms the need to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries,

Recalling also section II on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Concerned that many developing countries continue to struggle for a durable solution to their serious debt problems, where continuing debt and debt-servicing obligations adversely affect their sustainable development,

Noting that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative aims to promote debt sustainability in the poorest countries and that its implementation could be enhanced by streamlining conditionalities, and while acknowledging further

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

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progress in the implementation of the Initiative,[4] that many heavily indebted poor countries continue to face substantial debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Initiative,

Noting with concern that some other highly indebted low- and middle-income developing countries are facing serious difficulties in meeting their external debt-servicing obligations,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that debt relief does not replace other sources of financing, and welcoming in this regard the letter dated 13 September 2005 to the President of the World Bank from the Finance Ministers of the Group of Eight on its debt proposal in which it is acknowledged that the key element of the proposal is that debt relief will be fully financed by donors to ensure that the financing capacity of international financial institutions is not reduced,

Reaffirming that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that could be directed towards activities consistent with hunger and poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Convinced that enhanced market access to developed countries' markets for goods and services in the export interest of developing countries would significantly contribute to debt sustainability in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the international community to adopt an effective, comprehensive, equitable, durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries and, in this regard, welcomes the current discussion on initiatives on debt reduction and cancellation, depending on the level of development and specific circumstances of debtor countries;

3. *Underlines* that the long-term sustainability of debt for developing countries depends on the economic growth and export prospects of debtor countries and hence, on the success in overcoming structural development problems, and stresses that this will further require additional resources to finance development, including through enhanced market access to developed countries' markets for goods and services in the export interest of developing countries and investments in developing countries;

4. *Reiterates* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels and should also take into account the level of debt that allows a country to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and national development plans without an increase in debt ratios, and that countries should direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt reduction and cancellation, towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[2]

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[4] Eighteen countries have reached the completion point and 10 are between the decision and completion points.

[5] A/60/139.

5. *Underscores* the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, emphasizes that country-specific circumstances, social and development needs and the impact of external shocks caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts, changes in global growth prospects, and adverse terms of trade, especially for commodity-exporting developing countries, should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses and reiterating the invitation to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to take into account country-specific factors in their assessment of debt sustainability, requests both institutions to present a progress report on the issue at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. *Reiterates* the need for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to keep the overall implications of the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries under review, calls for transparency in the computation of the country policy and institutional assessments, and welcomes the intention to disclose the International Development Association country performance ratings that form part of the framework;

7. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Group of Eight at its July 2005 summit held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the G-8 to cancel 100 per cent of debt owed by heavily indebted poor countries and stresses that it should be expeditiously implemented by the concerned multilateral financial institutions and that the funds for this process should be additional to existing aid commitments, and also stresses the need for the Group of Eight initiative to include debt owed to multilateral financial institutions other than the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank and to enlarge the number of beneficiary countries to include all heavily indebted poor countries and non-heavily indebted poor country least developed countries and low- and middle-income developing countries; and, in this regard, stresses the need to further clarify the modalities of implementation of the Group of Eight initiative, notably on the additionality of donor resources available to all multilateral institutions for the purpose of debt relief and on the possible inclusion of additional beneficiary countries before the end of 2005 and requests the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank to present a progress report on the issue at the 2006 special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

8. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of the progress achieved, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability and that the implementation of the Initiative has not contributed to a real alleviation of the budgetary burden because debt relief often results in a swap of fiscal expenditures in domestic currency;

9. *Stresses* the importance of further flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, in particular for low-income developing countries emerging from conflicts and/or affected by natural

disasters, and the need to keep the computational procedures and assumptions underlying debt sustainability analysis under review;

10. *Also stresses* the need to find a solution for the debt problems of heavily indebted least developed countries, and low- and middle-income developing countries that are not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and, in this regard, invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including the "Debt for Equity in Millennium Development Goal Projects", for alleviating the debt burden of non-heavily indebted poor country least developed countries and low- and middle-income developing countries;

11. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium-to-long term, and stresses the need to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from official development assistance resources;

12. *Emphasizes* that the Evian approach of the Paris Club, decided by creditors in October 2003, deals with the debt of non-heavily indebted poor countries and low- and middle-income countries, taking into account not only the financing gaps but also the medium-term debt sustainability of these countries, and welcomes the fact that its objective is to tailor debt restructuring to the financial needs of the country concerned and to ensure debt sustainability as well as an exit from Paris Club debt reschedulings;

13. *Calls upon* creditor countries to ensure that a more tailored response to debt restructuring under the Evian approach of the Paris Club reflects the social and development needs of debtor countries, their financial vulnerabilities and the objective of enhancing long-lasting debt sustainability and, in this respect, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations in a timely and efficient manner and also calls for further discussion to improve the understanding of creditors and debtors on economic indicators that distinguish liquidity from solvency problems in debtor countries, in order to prevent liquidity difficulties from evolving into insolvency;

14. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work towards a more comprehensive approach to sovereign debt restructuring, supports the increasing inclusion of collective action clauses in international bond issuing, and strongly encourages borrowers, lenders and multilateral institutions to continue working towards reaching an international understanding on debt restructuring modalities, including voluntary code and international arbitration or mediation mechanisms, which would bring together debtors and official and private creditors in a collaborative and constructive dialogue with a view to resolving debt problems in an expeditious and timely manner and to equitably protecting the interests of debtors and creditors, bearing in mind the need not to preclude emergency financing in times of crisis;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

16. *Stresses* the need for the international community to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to adequately address their debt concerns including those arising from reconstruction activities;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of, and further calls upon, the international community to support institutional capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the management of financial assets and liabilities and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

18. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions, to hold frequent consultations and strengthen their coordination in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management;

19. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system and invites the Bretton Woods institutions as well as the private sector to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Costa Rica, Georgia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/169 M of 16 December 1997, 53/1 H of 16 November 1998, 55/44 of 27 November 2000 and 57/101 of 25 November 2002,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term nature of its consequences for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into consideration the results of the international conference on the problems of the Semipalatinsk region, held in Tokyo in 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, and taking note with satisfaction of the elaboration of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled "Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007",

[1] A/60/302.

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Recognizing also the contribution of different organizations of the United Nations system, donor States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to humanitarian assistance and to the implementation of the projects aimed at the rehabilitation of the region and the role of the Government of Kazakhstan in this regard,

Recognizing further the challenges Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure an effective and timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note of the need for know-how in minimizing and mitigating radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems in the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking into account that many international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed whereas serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

Conscious that the international community should continue to pay due attention to the issue of the human, ecological and socio-economic dimensions of the situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts by Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the information about the measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems and to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including for the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled "Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007";

3. *Calls upon* the international community, including all Member States, in particular donor States, and United Nations institutions to continue to support Kazakhstan in addressing the challenges of the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region and its population, taking additional actions, including by facilitating the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme on addressing the problems of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground in a comprehensive manner, and stresses the importance of the regional cooperation in this regard;

4. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population as well as in the efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region;

5. *Calls upon* all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, under a separate sub-item, on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Gabon, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/116 of 17 December 2003 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the Brussels Declaration[3] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[4] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 20 May 2001, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to follow-up and the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Aware that Djibouti is included in the list of least developed countries and that it is ranked 150th out of 177 countries studied in the *Human Development Report 2005*,[5]

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti are constrained by the extreme climatic conditions, in particular endemic droughts and cyclical torrential rains followed by flooding, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the limited capacity of the country,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.
[3] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.
[4] Ibid., chap. II.
[5] Published for the United Nations Development Programme by Oxford University Press, New York, 2005.

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Noting also the absence of natural resources, which continues to place serious constraints on the fragile economic, budgetary, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

Expressing its concern at the severe shortage of drinkable water and the severe food crisis, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General,[6]

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Djibouti has implemented a reform programme, including the adoption and endorsement of a poverty reduction strategy paper with the Bretton Woods institutions,

Noting with gratitude the support provided by various countries, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to meet the humanitarian needs of the country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Declares* its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continue to face critical developmental and humanitarian challenges owing to the scarcity of natural resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions, including the acute issue of water supply and the severe food crisis impacting on the development aspirations of the country;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Djibouti to continue its serious efforts towards the consolidation of democracy, the promotion of good governance and the eradication of poverty despite difficult economic and regional realities;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the implementation of a reform programme and the adoption and endorsement of a poverty reduction strategy paper by Djibouti, and in that context appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country in line with the poverty reduction strategy;

5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations for their contributions to the national rehabilitation of Djibouti, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti, and welcomes his coordinated response to the financial and technical needs of Djibouti and the process of aligning the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to the Djibouti poverty reduction strategy through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework mid-year review of 2002-2007;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] A/60/302.

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 58/230 of 23 December 2003 and 59/225 of 22 December 2004, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/64 of 16 September 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders,[1]

Having considered the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 18 April 2005,[2]

Welcoming the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development held in New York on 27 and 28 June 2005, and the separate meeting on Financing for Development, held within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on 14 September 2005,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/60/289.

[2] A/59/823-E/2005/69.

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Having considered the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development,[3]

Recalling section II on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Welcoming ongoing international efforts, contributions and discussions, such as the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative, aimed at identifying possible innovative and additional sources of financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and external, within the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Stressing the importance for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments,

Reiterating the need to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and recognizing the strong link between financing for development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Stresses* the importance of increased resource flows to developing countries in achieving sustained economic growth and development, notes with concern the continued increase in net outward transfers of financial resources from developing to developed countries, and underscores the need for measures at the national, regional and international levels to reverse this trend, in view of the importance of increased capital flows and financing for development for developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of fulfilling commitments by developed countries to increase official development assistance, to reduce debt and debt-service payments, to open their markets to the products of developing countries and to encourage foreign direct investment flows to the developing world;

3. *Stresses* the importance and the critical role that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development, particularly in the case of the developing countries, where trade continues to be one of the most important sources of development financing;

4. *Notes* that, while foreign direct investment is a major source of financing development, the flow of such funds to developing countries remains uneven, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment;

5. *Urges* developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[5] encourages developing countries to

[3] A/60/219.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See A/CONF.191/13.

build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets, and acknowledges the efforts of all donors, commends those donors whose official development assistance contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underlines the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;[6]

6. *Notes with concern* the increased share of debt relief and emergency aid in total aid flows over the last decade and the resulting decline of official development assistance as a source of budgetary resources for developing countries, and in this regard stresses the need to translate the donor commitments to increase official development assistance into real increases in financial resources to support the implementation of national development strategies in developing countries and their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on progress made in the fulfilment of official development assistance commitments, including the establishment of timetables to achieve the 0.7 per cent target;

8. *Decides* to give further consideration to the subject of innovative sources of financing for development, provided that such sources do not unduly burden developing countries, and in this context recognizes the progress achieved in the implementation of some innovative mechanisms, particularly concerning the International Financial Facility and a solidarity contribution on airline tickets to enable financing development projects, particularly in the health sector;

9. *Encourages* further efforts to improve aid effectiveness, and invites the next World Bank/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conference on aid effectiveness to ensure the full participation of developing countries in future work on aid effectiveness;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization in order to expand existing cooperation between the two organizations on issues related to financing for development and to build on the ad hoc modality of interaction between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development by making better use of the possibilities offered by the existing framework of cooperation;

11. *Stresses* that scaling up investment in infrastructure is key to faster growth and progress in reducing poverty and calls for continued deepening and scaling up of support for infrastructure service delivery and removal of impediments in this regard in order to respond to the needs of developing countries, and as a part of this effort, looks forward to contributions by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund at their spring meeting, in 2006, on the impact of fiscal space on growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

12. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Qatar to host a follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, in Doha in 2007, to review

[6] See paragraph 42 of the Monterrey Consensus (see *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as called for in the Monterrey Consensus;[7]

13. *Decides* to agree on the appropriate modalities for the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly;

14. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development at all levels, and also stresses the importance of their full participation in the Monterrey follow-up process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the United Nations, in particular the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and in its preparatory process;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development", and *requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a substantive report, including concrete recommendations for action to further the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders involved in the financing for development process.

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[7] See paragraph 73 of the Monterrey Consensus (see *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia and 59/217 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

Concerned by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

Bearing in mind the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

Noting with serious concern the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

Noting also with serious concern the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

Recognizing that the persistent problem of food insecurity is linked to inadequate progress in achieving and sustaining rural growth at levels required to

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build household and community assets needed to manage through the various shocks that induce food crisis,

Welcoming the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme in 2005,

Emphasizing the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

Recognizing that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities, and for their timely and generous response to the joint 2005 appeal so far and, in this regard, *encourages* the international community to strengthen its response to non-food assistance;

3. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, appreciates their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of households in need to food, health and water facilities, sanitation, seeds and veterinary services and strongly encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

4. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, assets protection and the sustainable development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

5. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa and looks forward to its full implementation;

6. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

7. *Calls upon* all development partners, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development, including the structural and productive options needed to stimulate accelerated rural growth, and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy

[1] A/60/302.

paper and the rural development strategy, bearing in mind the need to prevent such crises in the future and to improve the resilience of the population;

8. *Welcomes* the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme at the beginning of 2005 and emphasizes the importance of its effective implementation and its complementarity with activities in the context of the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia;

9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to coordinate and develop a strategic response to recurrent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia and to consider ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-03 emergency in Ethiopia prepared jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to continue to implement its recommendations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.